

more than a day." His Excellency, the Minister of Calvago, replied that the statement just made by the honorable deputy was nothing but the simple truth. He added that the Government was perfectly well informed of all the proceedings, and that the deputies might separate without fear, since the Government was on the alert. That as far as the Prince de Carignan and the other conspirators were concerned, the Government had no certain means of action, since, although the moral proof was completely satisfactory, it would be next to impossible to fix them with the crime by legal evidence. The Minister was asked what measures the Government proposed to take for securing the safety of the country; the Chamber would require something more than the mere verbal assurance of the Cabinet. Like assurance had been given by the democratic ministry on the eve of the entry of the Austrians into Piedmont before the battle of Novara. M. Pouza de St. Martin (a member of the Absolutist party), declared that the King's Government believed itself strong enough to protect the Liberals against the reaction, but it could not assure them against the Austrians.

Miscellaneous.

Great sensation has been lately caused at Florence by an intended duel with pistols between two countesses, in consequence of a political dispute. One of those ladies had taken an active part in the war of Italian Independence, and the other is a fair daughter of the North, whose name is well known in the diplomatic world. The combatants were on the ground, and the pistols charged, when fortunately their husbands arrived, and put a stop to the affair.

A letter from Bologna, of the 26th ult., states that since the creation of Military Courts in the Papal States, 150 banditti have been shot, and notwithstanding robberies are increasing to a frightful extent. The bands are mostly composed of youths of from 17 to 24 years of age, who submit to death with a most astonishing indifference.

GERMANY.

Things in General.

The questions which the Dresden Conferences called to settle seem to be as far from being arranged as ever. Nobody knows what will be done, or whether Austria or Prussia will have the upper hand at last. The latest report is that Prussia, rather than agree to the demands of her rivals, will fall upon the Frankfort Confederation exactly as it was before the revolution. The Conferences have adjourned for a fortnight on the motion of Prussia.

It is stated that a Convention has been concluded between Austria and Denmark. Denmark proposes to enter into the Austrian Customs Union, abolish the Constitution of March, 1848, and adopt a representative system of estates. In return, Denmark receives a guarantee for all her Provinces. In the case of an extinction of the male line of the royal house, the crown will revert to the Duke of Oldenburg.

The last part of the statistical reports of M. Dietrichson gives the following results of the Prussian official census. —The collective population, at the commencement of the last year, was 16,331,000 souls. Of these, 10,000,000 were of the Evangelical church, 6,000,000 Catholics, 219,000 Jews, 14,000 Mennonites, and 1,200 Greek Christians. The Jews are spread over all the provinces of the monarchy. The Mennonites are principally found in the province of Prussia and on the Rhine. Greek Christians are only found in the Russian colony founded by the late King in Potsdam, and in West Prussia, where they are called Philopponen.

The whole population has increased by 200,000 since the former census, at the close of 1846; and the increase is the most marked among the Jews. In the beginning of the year 1850 the whole number of men in active military service was 199,000; thus divided—Cavalry, 24,000; Infantry, 116,000; Artillery, 20,000; with 24,000 of the Landwehr. In 1846 and 1847 only 139,000 men were kept on foot, so that the army had been increased in and after 1848 by 60,000 men. Of this force 44,000 were beyond the bounds of the Prussian State, viz., 20,000 in Baden, 5,000 in Mayence, 3,500 in Frankfurt, 3,500 in Hanover, and 5,500 in Holstein. There are in the army, 6,367 commissioned officers, 3,266 non-commissioned officers and men, and 180 non-commissioned officers and musicians; there are about four officers to every 30 men. The number of men is valid, is 1,500, of the Guardsmen, 2,000. The soldiers reduced to the second class for misconduct (when they become liable to corporal punishment) number an even per cent. on the whole of the army. This small proportion is explained by the fact that no man with any stain on his character is allowed to enter the military service.

The Constitutionalists state that the German fleet, or rather the relics of it, are about to be sacrificed. The Frankfort convention has reported to the section of the Dresden Conferences which takes charge of material questions the ruinous condition of the fleet, and requires a considerable sum for the repair of the ships. This money there is little chance of raising. Austria will have nothing to do with a fleet en commandant, and applies her revenue to the support of her own vessels.

The Southern States, the people of which have never seen anything larger than a Rhine steamer, a raft, or a fruit barge, cannot be made to understand that a nation without ports or colonies can really require a fleet, and their Governments do not care to expend money on things of which they scarcely know the names. Prussia has bought ships and steamers, but of late on its own account, not that of the German Marine Department. As it is bore the expense it thinks it may as well secure the sole property. Hanover suggests that the fleet shall be divided among the Governments in proportion to the sums they contributed toward it.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Democratic Riot.

Letters of Feb. 18th, from Stockholm, announce that serious riots had taken place in that capital. On the 14th, the students of Upsala University assembled, to the number of 400 or 500, and paraded till a collision took place between them and the police—a result which greatly exasperated the body of the people. On the 15th the same scenes were renewed on a larger scale, and, on this occasion, the police, having endeavored to disperse a crowd of 1,000 or 1,500 people, was repulsed by showers of stones and other missiles. The troops were called out, and squadrons of cavalry soon cleared the streets. Thirty of the rioters were arrested. The Regency instituted to act in the absence of the King at the Norwegian Storting, published a proclamation forbidding all assemblies of persons in the streets. At the same time that these riots were taking place at Stockholm, disturbances of a serious character were also occurring in the province of Drontheim, in Norway. The Socialists and Democrats in the district of Stordal and the town of Levanger were up against the authorities, who had imprisoned one of their leaders, and were in full insurrectionary movement up to the latest date.

TURKEY.

Kossuth and his Companions.

A letter from Constantinople, of Feb. 17, announces that the question of the Hungarian refugees at Kastayen has been definitely arranged. The Emperor of Austria has granted a full and entire amnesty to those refugees, on condition that they shall declare that they will not make any attempt to reenter Hungary. Eight of them, however, are excepted from this amnesty, and are to remain at Kastayen until further orders. Among those excepted are Kossuth and Count Bathory. The Porte is to send a commissary to that town, accompanied by M. Eder, an attack of the Austrian Legation, to identify those amnestied and to receive their declaration. Those persons are then to proceed to Moudanis, where they will find a Turkish ship to convey them where they please. Their Turkish Government will defray their expenses by sea and land. General Dembinski is expected daily at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside, under the protection of the French Ambassador.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

Nothing Important.

We have Indian news to Feb. 3, but it is not very important. A destructive fire at Rangoon, in Ava, a fresh rebellion in the Chinese Province of Hanan, and in the British dominions some skirmishing with predatory tribes in Assam, are the chief articles of oriental news.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The New War with the Kaffirs.

A new and serious war has broken out in the British possessions in Southern Africa between the Colony and the native races of the Kaffirs.

The London papers are full of details about it,

their advices reaching to Jan. 8. We take the following from a letter in the *Daily News*:

GRAHAM'S TOWN Friday, Jan. 3, 1851.

Since I wrote you last, strange events have taken place in this ill-fated colony. I gave you an account of Sir Harry Smith's visit to Kaffraria, and how he had, as he and indeed all the colonists supposed he had, settled all the various disputes between the white man and the Kaffirs. He deposed Sandilli, chief of the Gaikas, and proclaimed an Englishman chief. Well, he left for Cape Town, enjoying the *curta* of a Governor favored in public opinion when rumors again arose that the Kaffirs were not satisfied, especially Sandilli, whose temper was hurt by his uncomremonious dismissal from all the honors of chieftainship, and that a general outbreak among the Gaikas was to be expected.

The farmers, most of whom had experienced great loss during last war by staying in their farms, took alarm, and collected their flocks and herds, and all their moveable property, and started off to different places—some to George, some across the Orange River, and indeed anywhere quite out of reach of the Kaffirs, leaving the frontier for miles and miles quite bare—not a white man to be seen.

The Kaffirs became insolent, and attacked some Government wagons in the Debe Flats, near King William's Town, British Kaffraria, and also broke into several houses and stole arms and did much mischief. Sir Harry promptly came up again, bringing with him the 73d, and artillery from Cape Town—and proceeded to Fort Cox, Kaffraria, and there met the Gaikas again. Sandilli was not appearing. Many said they would stand by us, and Patto, chief of the Ts'lamble Tribe, an influential friend, promised to keep all roads open in case of war. Sir Harry offered a reward of 500 head of cattle for Sandilli, and 250 head for Anta, Sandilli's brother, a great warrior, and there the matter ended for a day or two.

On the 24th December Sir Harry, fearing that Sandilli might try to get into the Amatola mountains, the stronghold of the Kaffirs, sent off a force under Colonel Mackinnon to intercept him, and this force, in passing through a narrow defile, was attacked by a large body of Kaffirs, armed with guns and assegais (a spear they throw with fearful precision). The result was that the force was obliged to retire, leaving one officer and ten men dead, and having two officers and twenty men wounded. The Kaffirs allowed the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Kaffir Police—an armed Police force consisting of Kaffirs officered by Europeans—to pass, and fired only on the red jackets; and next day the whole Kaffir Police, 500 strong, armed and mounted, went over to the enemy, leaving no doubt that they had led Col. Mackinnon into the pass the day before.

The same day, or rather on the 25th, two military villages were burnt, and all the people killed and fearfully tortured, and war was declared. The governor was at Fort Cox, and in attempting to communicate with him from Fort Hare, a distance of 15 miles, our troops, the 91st, 150 men, and Cape Mounted Rifles, 50 men, had an engagement, in which we lost two officers, 91st, killed and 20 men, one officer and 10 wounded. The Kaffirs are very bold this war, and fight in the open country—a thing unknown before. They say they will kill all the white men, and regain their lands. We have lost upward of 100 men and three officers in four days. Sir Harry was hemmed in at Fort Cox, without provisions, but to day news has just arrived that he has cut his way through to King William's Town, and may be expected in here.

So much for the war; now for its results. The Kaffirs are spread over all the provinces of the monarchy. The Mennonites are principally found in the province of Prussia and on the Rhine. Greek Christians are only found in the Russian colony founded by the late King in Potsdam, and in West Prussia, where they are called Philopponen.

The whole population has increased by 200,000 since the former census, at the close of 1846; and the increase is the most marked among the Jews. The L. was a little to the southward of the Cape of Good Hope, and the S. a little to the northward.

Park Laporte, Hague, Messrs. Jan. 19 and 20, 1851.

Arrived.—MARCH 22.

U.S. Mail steamer Franklin, Warrington, via Southampton, Ma. 2, 2 P.M. and passengers.

S.P. Letter, May, Boston, (letter reported), Caston, Dr. J. W. H. & Co., 10th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 11th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 12th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 13th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 14th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 15th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 16th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 17th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 18th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 19th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 20th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 21st, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 22nd, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 23rd, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 24th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 25th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 26th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 27th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 28th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 29th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 30th, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 31st, 1851.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 1st, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 2nd, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 3rd, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 4th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 5th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 6th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 7th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 8th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 9th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 10th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 11th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 12th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 13th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 14th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 15th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 16th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 17th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 18th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 19th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 20th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 21st, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 22nd, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 23rd, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 24th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 25th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 26th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 27th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 28th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 29th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 30th, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 31st, 1852.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 1st, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 2nd, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 3rd, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 4th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 5th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 6th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 7th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 8th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 9th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 10th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 11th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 12th, 1853.

Mr. G. W. Smith, 13th, 18